

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—HOW THE FABLES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET—OUR BEST SO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY—BACHELOR OF

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY—TOM THUMB—PAUL

BROADWAY MANAGER—STAMEN TWINS AND WILD

THEATRE—AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY—TOM THUMB—PAUL

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 505 Broadway—THE MINSTRELS.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 509 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S

SANDY'S GEORGE, 505 Broadway—PANDORA OF THE

MINISTERS GALLERY, 505 Broadway—DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY HALL, 63 Broadway—PERMANENT GIFT EXHIBITION

HOPE CHAPLIN, 718 Broadway—JONES' PANTOGRAPHS.

RYAN GALLERY ON CHRISTIAN ART—843 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, January 30, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

The royal mail steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, will

leave this port this afternoon, at half past one o'clock,

for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the following places in

Europe—

LONDON—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON—Edwards, Bedford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

PARIS—Livingston Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

B. H. Revell, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at a quarter to eleven

o'clock this morning.

The Weekly Herald (printed in French and English)

will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morn-

ing. Single copies, in wrappers six cents.

The News.

Senator Douglas's new Nebraska bill is reported to

have thrown a large number of Congressmen into the

greatest state of confusion and excitement. Several

caucuses have been held, but no definite line of

action has been, or probably will be, determined

until the general assembly of the Northern and Western

members have ascertained the views of their constituents.

A spicy debate sprung up in the Senate yesterday

on a motion to take up the new bill, at the

conclusion of which it was agreed that the measure

should be the special order from day to day

Monday next. Then will commence the struggle,

the mighty struggle, for the ascendancy between

the friends of the perpetuity of the Union on the one

side and the arch secessionists on the other. It

is understood that the House committee did not report

the bill before the Senate for the reason that the com-

mittee differed as to the proposed boundaries of

the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. A majority

of the committee are, however, in favor of the

abrogation of the Missouri compromise, which is the

main point in the issue, and one which some of the

free soil representatives have already announced their

determination to resist to the utmost. In connection

with this matter, we observe that Mr. Dickinson

yesterday offered a preamble and resolutions in our

State Senate, in which the features of Mr. Douglas's

new bill are repudiated, and the New York Con-

gressmen are requested to vote against it; and in the

Assembly a resolution is pending requesting

Congress to adhere to the Missouri compromise.

This is another symptom, a strong and decided

symptom, that the slavery agitation is to be renewed,

that every inch of ground will be stubbornly con-

tested from the top to the bottom, from Maine to

Texas, and from ocean to ocean. We have carefully

examined and commented upon this new movement

in an editorial.

The official correspondence relative to the position

of M. Bedini was not transmitted to the United

States Senate yesterday, as called for by the resolu-

tion of Gen. Cass. A pension for the widow of Gen.

Jacob Brown was granted. The French spoliation

bill was postponed till Monday week. After a brief

discussion a resolution to throw open the doors upon

executive sessions was tabled by 23 to 14. Five or

six private bills were passed, and Fridays were set

apart for the future consideration of bills of that

class.

In the House a bill to further reduce and modify

the rates of postage was referred. The particular

alterations in the present system are not stated. It

is to be regretted that reporters are not a little more

explicit with regard to measures of this kind, in

which the people of the whole country are interest-

ed. A joint resolution appropriating five thousand

dollars for the Washington aqueduct was referred.

The Military Committee reported back the Senate

house for showing John Mitchell. This was about

the only point in her lecture received with any en-

thusiasm.

The news from California, which we give in an-

other part of to-day's Herald will be found very in-

teresting, although nothing of striking importance

had transpired in the new State during the two weeks

previous to the 31st of December, down to which

we have dated, beyond the exciting, and in some

cases deplorable incidents, which belong to every

day life in that section of the country. The Indians

were continuing their depredations in various parts

of the interior; but it appears they were meeting

with prompt and summary punishment at the hands

of the United States officers and troops. We have

only room to refer to the news, which will no doubt

be read with interest.

By reference to the news from Lower California

it will be seen that the Mexican accounts of the

outrage and complete annihilation of the forty-

five filibusters under Captain Walker were incorrect.

At last advice the war was not over; never-

theless, the handful of invaders maintained possession

of their new seat of government, without aid from

any quarter, and upon the arrival of the two hun-

dered auxiliaries who left San Francisco on the night

of the 12th ult. would most likely be able to enlarge

their area of freedom, and bid defiance to any op-

position that could be brought against them for some

time to come. The brief descriptions of the various

battles and skirmishes in which they have been en-

gaged are quite interesting. Capt. Walker was

still President of the republic of Lower California,

and by this time he and his comrades may have an-

nexed the territory of Sonora.

The intelligence elsewhere published from Cen-

tral America contains many features of interest, par-

ticularly to politicians, merchants and speculators.

The recent suspension of hostilities against Hon-

duras by Guatemala had caused the reduction of

the army of the latter country to the peace scale.

The refusal of Guatemala to accept the proposed

mediation of San Salvador and Nicaragua seems to

have offended the pride of the latter government;

however, it was hoped that all difficulties would be

arranged. Several of the most prominent and in-

fluential men of Nicaragua have been banished for

participating in the late revolutionary movements,

among them ex-President Jose Guzman, and mem-

bers of his Cabinet; consequently another intestine

war may shortly be expected. For a graphic his-

tory of the troubles between Honduras and Guate-

malas, together with sketches of some of the battles,

the reader is referred to the letter from our cor-

respondent.

Papers from Salt Lake City to the 12th of Novem-

ber furnish us with the Mormon account of the

murder of Capt. Granger and his party by the Indians.

The savages who committed the horrible deed had

gone into winter quarters in New Mexico, but are

expected to renew their hostilities in the spring. Let

us hope that the government will take steps to cap-

ture and punish the guilty parties, and also to release

from bondage the white females and children who

are believed to be held in captivity by the Cannibals

and other tribes roving over the southwestern plains.

The Mormons were progressing admirably; saints

were coming in rapidly from all parts of the world;

grain, fruit and provisions were abundant, and the

temple was rising. Some missionaries to China had

returned, giving as a reason for so doing that they

could not make converts without understanding the

Chinese language, which they found too difficult to

master.

We have received files of Kingston (Jam.) papers,

with advices from the other portions of the West

Indies, to the 12th instant. It was reported in

Kingston that the Governor intended to dissolve the

House of Assembly immediately after it re-assembled,

on the 17th instant. Jamaica was healthy, the

weather fine, and the sugar crop promising. A

serious riot had occurred between some officers, sol-

diers and civilians, on the 5th. Upon the same day

the police and citizens had an encounter at Montego

Bay, during which a police station was demolished,

and a policeman so injured that he died from his

wounds.

Reports from Trinidad with regard to the crops

of sugar, coffee and cocoa, are not encouraging for

the supply of the present year.

Cholera was raging at St. Thomas, and had carried

off four hundred and thirty-one persons from the 24th

of December to the 21st of the present month.

The steamship Atlantic has now been out nearly

fourteen days from Liverpool. She will bring four

days later news, and will no doubt arrive in season

for Mr. Douglas would be right in declaring

all such acts, one and all, null and void.

But, in founding this new bill upon the com-

promises of 1850 the Senate committee and the

President seem to have overlooked the fact that

these measures reaffirm the Missouri compromise

in reference to these identical new territories.

They cannot rest the policy of this new

measure upon the finality of the acts of 1850,

because in reaffirming the Missouri interdict

those acts reaffirm an unconstitutional law. It

will not avail the administration and the com-

mittee to shelter themselves behind the mea-

sures of 1850 in superseding the act of 1820.

The principle of the new bill supersedes both

compromises upon the basis of the sovereign

right of the people of the territories to decide

the question of slavery or free soil for them-

selves. By the acts of 1850 the people of Utah

and New Mexico were allowed the determina-

tion of their own local policy; but Kansas and

Nebraska were specifically tied up again by the

Missouri line. Hence, as far as these new ter-

ritories are concerned, the new Senate bill is

practically a repeal of the late adjustment. Its

finality is ended; and the whole issue between

slavery and anti-slavery is reopened upon a

new platform. Upon this point the bill is a

quibble and a dodge, and carries a falsehood

upon its face.

The finality of the late adjustment, then,

being at an end, we repeat that the whole ques-

tion of Southern slavery, in all its aspects, in

all its bearings, and in all that has been done

or may be done, is fully reopened for discus-

sion and agitation. If the finality is termi-

nated upon the Missouri compromise the aboli-

tionists may claim that there is an end

of the finality of all the other measures of the

rebel of 1850, and that, including the Fugitive

Slave law, they are all open for repeal.

Consequently we shall soon be involved in the

repetition of the whole subject, in every

shape and form, for the Senate have reopened

the whole matter; and before we are done with

it we shall be required to come to a clear, dis-

tinct, and final settlement of the whole subject,

in all its phases, and upon broader principles

than those of a temporary armistice for the

next Presidential election.

The storm is approaching. The gathering

elements of a general convulsion, deeper, and

broader, and stronger, than any we have yet

suffered, are distinctly visible in the horizon

all around us. Corruption and the spoils, as

predicted by Mr. Calhoun, are hurrying up the

explosion, and the corruptions of the spoils

will add tenfold to the violence and ferocity of

this impending struggle. The Union will be

shaken to its centre, for the contest will be

protracted for years to come. Vain the hope,

if such there be—vain the calculation of passing

this new bill at the present session. It may

be dragged through the Senate after a

hard and desperate resistance; but its in-

troduction into the House will be the

signal for another revolution among par-

ties and factions. The whole chain of all the

instincts, jealousies, animosities, traditions, and

hereditary antipathies, between the two sections,

moral, social, religious, and political, will be

revived again into active and embittered

reminiscences. Parties and cliques, and conspir-

ing spoilsmen, will be borne down by the revul-

sion, and their plans and intrigues for harmony

and the spoils will be swept off like dry reeds

by a high wind. The administration itself, as

the storm widens and sharpens in its fury, will

be shattered and dismantled, and left drifting

in the Gulf Stream at the mercy of the elements,

like the ill-fated San Francisco.

Recalling at length from the very verge of

disunion and civil war, patriotic men of the

North and of the South, from the debris of the

administration and the late political parties of

the day, will come again to the rescue. The

North will feel again the blessings which this

Union confers upon her in the slave-grown pro-

ducts of cotton, sugar, rice, and other staples—

the South will return to her allegiance as to

the ark of safety. But this reunion will not be

upon a temporary compromise or quibbling

armistice; but upon a distinct, comprehensive,

permanent constitutional adjustment, for once

and for all.

This adjustment is foreshadowed in this new

bill, repealing all existing compromises, in fact,

and reopening the whole issue upon its exact

merits under the constitution. The day for